





## Orel Remains Hub Of the War

By a Veteran Commander

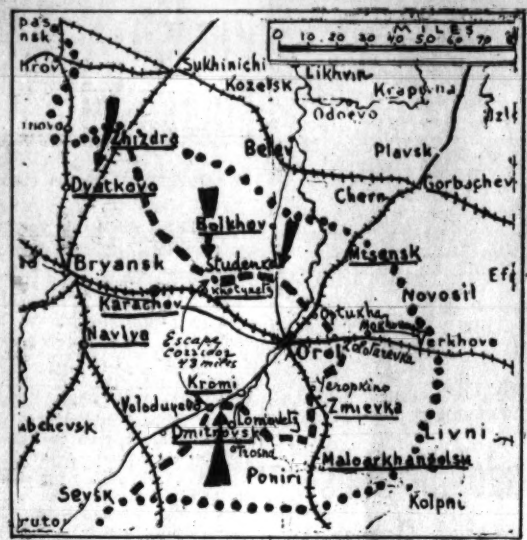
THE real center of gravity of this global war remains, at Orel. On the outcome here will depend Hitler's decision upon Italy and, consequently, the attitude Marshal Badoglio will assume toward the Allies. This will influence the further course of the battle of Sicily which seems to be marking time, awaiting developments which in the final analysis depend on Orel.

### On the War Fronts

Now, the battle of Orel is progressing satisfactorily inasmuch as not a single German counter-attack seems to have had any success and the Red Army continues to advance at steady, but not too fast a pace.

As we pointed out yesterday, published maps and descriptions of the front have been very misleading; for instance, the syndicated map which appeared yesterday on our front page.

On this map you see the inhabited points Studenka, Oputka (RR), Zolotarevka (RR), Yeropkino (RR), Lomovets and Voloduyev (highway). There are known to have been captured by the Red Army. However, it



Dotted line—situation as of July 12. Broken line—situation as of July 27. The "bastions" protecting Orel and Bryansk are underlined. Of these Maloarchangel'sk, Zmievka, Mokhovaya, Mtsensk and Bolkhov have fallen to the Red Army. It is clear, contrary to sensational reports, that the railroad from Orel to Bryansk has not been cut, neither has the highway just south of it. The gap is still about 40 miles wide (between Studenka and Voloduyev).

is entirely possible that since that time Soviet troops have advanced some. As far as the escape corridor, a concerned, there is little doubt that it is still a little more than 40 miles wide.

The strong points of Zhizdra, Dyatkov, Karachev and Navlya protect Bryansk, while Khotynets, Kromi and Dmitrovsk still protect Orel (Bolkhov, Mtsensk, Mokhovaya, Zmievka and Maloarchangel'sk have fallen).

So there you have the situation in a nutshell. It must be added that a Soviet column is obviously working its way through the great forest between Zhizdra and Bryansk along the railroad threatening Zhizdra itself and Dyatkov.

The stubborn defense of Orel by the Germans, reminiscent of Stalingrad, points up the importance of this fortified area for the enemy. This is why no decision should be expected for some time yet.

THERE are practically no changes in the battles of Sicily. Along the north coast General Patton's moto-mechanized forces are reported to be "speeding" toward Messina. But that speed does not look very great, because in five days (since the capture of Palermo) Patton's advance column is reported only in Cefalù which is some 50 miles east of Palermo. Such a march against practically no opposition cannot be considered "blitz."

It is quite possible that General Patton is holding back, waiting for the Canadians on his right to advance a little further. The Canadians have been stuck for several days now and do not seem to have reached Nicola or Paterno.

General Montgomery seems to be marking time. In fact, why should he waste human lives when the internal situation in Italy is boiling and can bring about drastic changes in Sicily at any moment? This is one way of looking at it.

THE bombing of northwestern Germany has been stepped up considerably. A practically continuous 72-hour raid was visited upon Hamburg, with British and U.S. planes taking turns around the clock. Essen, Kiel, Hannover and other places have been blasted again.

The Navy confirmed that our planes had flown out to bomb Wake Island. Thus in the center and on the flanks of the great Pacific arc our Air Force is striking long distance blows at the Japanese (Paramushiro, Wake and Surabaya).

Nothing new in the fighting for Munda and Salamaua.

## State Widens Bribe Probe of Upstate Police

ALBANY, July 28 (UP). — The scope of an investigation into alleged bribery of state police officers by truck fleet owners, recently ordered by Governor Dewey, has been widened to include "all corruption," Atty. Gen. Nathan L. Goldstein announced today.

Goldstein said the decision to enlarge the investigation, originally planned to cover 13 upstate counties, was made after a probe resulting in the arrest of David Soule, former sergeant of state police.

Soule is being held in \$20,000 bail on a charge of accepting a \$600 bribe July 1 from Albert Holmes of Stockport, head of the H. & W. Transportation Lines.

Special Assistant Attorney General Edward W. Scully, in charge of the investigation, revealed that information has been received "that interests, which may be harmed by any disclosures made by the defendant Soule, have let it be known that they are ready to assist him to leave the jurisdiction of the state."

## Nazis Rush Oil Loot in Greece

ISTANBUL, July 28 (IGN). — During the last two weeks the Germans have taken out of Greece all stocks of crude oil, one of the basic food products of the Greek people, and all oil refinery equipment, information received from Greece reveals.

Almost all food still remaining in the hands of the peasants is being confiscated for the occupation troops. The Greek people are starving, even in the richest localities, including the Salonica area.

## FOR VICTORY

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

## 'Invader' Gets Lethal Load



Husky American ground crew unloads a 200-lb. missile from a bomb-truck before placing it on the A-36 fighter-bomber in the background. The sleek plane, nicknamed the "Invader," has been raising havoc with the enemy in the Sicily campaign.

## Some Clerics Bit On Goebbels' Line

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

With Mussolini out of leadership in Italy and the five-party anti-fascist coalition voicing the people's demand for peace and liberty, the attitude of the Vatican is of great importance.

A significant indication of that attitude was the action of Pope Pius XII when he rebuked the Axis last Saturday night in denying that he had protested against the bombing of Rome.

In that act the Pope rebuked also certain other persons, including a few high church dignitaries here, for accepting the Axis broadcasts on their face value and making public statements based on an alleged protest that wasn't there.

The Pope did not make a formal protest, did not call in to the Vatican the United States Charge d'Affaires, Harold H. Tittman, Jr., did not make a personal protest to President Roosevelt, and did not believe that American aviators had any intention of damaging any church or shrine.

he was rather out of step with the Vatican. Similarly, William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, went so far as to say that the "whole Christian world is saddened and grieved at the terrible news of the bombardment of Rome." If Archbishop O'Connell had waited for the Pope's broadcast of Saturday night, would he have given his somewhat intemperate statement for such hasty publication to the Pilot, diocesan weekly newspaper?

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The Hungarian American Council has been hailed by Senator Claude Pepper and by the Chicago Sun.

PEPPER LAUDS MOVE "I warmly commend you all upon coming together to wrest your great land from its enemies," said Senator Pepper in a wire to the Conference which set up the American-Hungarian Council.

"If our State Department really wants a democratic Hungary," said the Chicago Sun editorially, "it need only ask the advice of these democratic Hungarian-Americans, and step listening to the agents of Herby, Bethlen and Otto Hapsburg."

The Declaration of the Council, adopted June 1 at the Chicago Conference which initiated the movement, says:

"In joining hands at this extraordinary conference, we are also fully aware of the fact that as the bleeding, suffering, common people of Hungary cry out to us for a helping hand, so do the Hungarian democratic movements of England, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, and wherever Hungarians are living, scattered or in colonies, look toward the Hungarian-American masses, asking, demanding, wanting to know, 'Brothers, adopted sons of the powerful and great United States of America—are you living up to your heritage, are you fulfilling your sacred duty?'"

THREE-POINT PROGRAM Pledged to a democratic Hungary and a democratic world, the Declaration lays down a three-point program:

(1) All support to the policies of President Roosevelt, including the "unconditional surrender" statement, and including the fight against disruptors of war production and negotiated peace propagandists.

(2) All support to the underground movement in Hungary known as the National Front for Hungarian Independence.

(3) All support to the democratic leadership of the Mihalyi Republic of Hungary, "whose wide movement we feel should be given official cognizance by our Department of State as a guarantee and instrument in the democratization of Hungary," the Declaration says.

As a necessary corollary to the support to Count Karolyi, the Hungarian-American Council declares: "We are in uncompromising opposition to any attempted Hungarian-Darian deal (with Count Bethlen, Tibor Eckhardt or anyone connected with the Herby regime, present or past) through which agents of Hungarian fascist-feudal reaction attempt to perpetuate themselves and their power in the coming post-war world."

As the Hungarian Daily Journal (Magyar Jovo) said in its issue of July 10: "Strategic Hungary is the key to the democratization of Central Europe. There can be no democratic Central Europe if Hungary remains feudal and fascist."

LEADER OF COUNCIL Chairman of the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy is Bela Lugosi, prominent Hollywood actor of Hungarian extraction. Working with the chairman is a secretary made up of Hugo Kormos, editor of the Magyar Herald, published in New Brunswick; Louis

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UP). — President Roosevelt today awarded a unit citation to the Navy cargo ship Alchiba which, although it was torpedoed twice and reported lost by the Navy, was salvaged by her crew and returned to service.

The citation, signed by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox in behalf of the President, commended the ship "for outstanding performance in the delivery of vital war supplies through Japanese-patrolled South Pacific waters."

Commanding officer of the Alchiba was Capt. (then Cmdr.) James S. Freeman of Jasper, Ala., who was awarded the Navy Cross for his part in saving the ship after it was torpedoed in the Solomon Islands area.

As the two-front war "will certainly and surely demolish Hitler," says Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, in the August issue of "Soviet Russia Today."

Mr. Davies said the invasion of Sicily is a "certain indication" that a major land front that will relieve our allies is coming. He said he found "outspoken confidence and quiet strength" in the Soviet Government leaders on his recent visit. Strict rationing gave the people sufficient to eat, he said.

## New Argentine Policy Needed, Says Bishop

American liberals are disturbed by the policy of the present Argentine government, the Argentine ambassador in Washington, Hon. Don Felipe A. Espil, was told last week.

The declaration was contained in a letter from the Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Episcopal Bishop of Arizona, which was made public yesterday by the Council for Pan-American Democracy.

At the time President Pedro Ramirez assumed office some weeks ago, Bishop Mitchell's letter said, "it was hoped that the new government would be more in accord with

the Four Freedoms of the United Nations than its predecessor. "However," it continued, "if the information now at hand be correct, this does not seem to be the case. It is said that democratic newspapers, like La Hora, the Standard, and others of like tenor have been required to suspend publication while newspapers supporting Nazism have not been suspended."

UNITED NATIONS POLICY Speaking, he said, only for himself, but expressing views which he believed were those of the great majority of the people of the United States, he urged Argentina

to stand "shoulder to shoulder with China and Russia," especially in view of the fact that other nations in the Western Hemisphere have lined up with the United Nations, to build a new world after the war.

"Argentina," he said, in conclusion, "is one of the great nations in this Hemisphere. It would be a pity if, as the result of policies now being put into effect, she should find herself outside, even if not actually opposed, to the nations standing together in the effort to make a new world in which Christian principles, rather than those of force, would rule."

## American-Hungarians Rally to Council Fighting for Liberation

By Oakley Johnson

One of the most promising developments of the year is the establishment of the American-Hungarian Council for Democracy, with headquarters at 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, pledged to back President Roosevelt and fight against any fascist attempt at a comeback in the European homeland.

The Council grew out of a national conference held in Chicago, called under the auspices of liberal groups and individuals, including the American Hungarian Victory Council of Chicago and various church and fraternal organizations.

This rapidly growing new center of Hungarian orientation is getting a lot of excited attention in the Hungarian press from Maine to California.

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the Verhovay Society have done the same.

The Canadian Free Hungary movement, headed by the Rev. Ambro Ceszko, issued a statement greeting the formation of the Hungarian-American Council in the United States.

Friendly contact is maintained by the Council with the democratic Hungarian movements in England, headed by Count Karolyi, and in Argentina, headed by the noted refugee and liberal aristocrat, Baron Pongracz. Similar contact is maintained with the Free Hungary groups in Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Mexico.

CLEAR OBJECTIVES "The objective of the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy is of course very simple," said John Roman, editor of Magyar Jovo, in giving his reaction to the nationwide new movement. "It is to mobilize the Hungarian-American people behind the Roosevelt administration in carrying out his democratic policies in war and peace, and mobilize them likewise against the forces of domestic disruption—including the agents of Hungarian fascism in America."

"We want also," he added earnestly, "to bring to America's attention the Hungarian underground, that is, the National Front for Hungarian Independence, which is fighting at the risk of the lives of its members as an ally of the United Nations. And no matter how the Hungarian fascists here attack our movement, the democratic Hungarian-American masses are rallying behind the banner of the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy."

Among other prominent members and backers of the new Council are Ferenc Gondor, editor of the New York paper, As Ember (The Man); M. Foldi, secretary of Chicago's American-Hungarian Victory Council; and the prominent Chicago leader, Dr. Renee Lovas. The Chicago Press and the Chicago Hungarian Tribune—well-known Hungarian publications in this country—have thrown their support to the Council. Prominent leaders of

Vecsey, president of the Rakocsi Club of Bridgeport, Conn., and a direct descendant of the great Hungarian martyr, General Vecsey, executed by the Hapsburgs in the first Hungarian fight for freedom, and John Roman, editor of Magyar Jovo of New York.

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the attack on the USSR. For some months now there have been fairly reliable reports that the Hungarian rulers were trying to put some of its bad eggs in another basket.

Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the so-called Small Landowners party, was sent over here to do some dicker with the State Department.

After his exposure, there were reports that the old Conservative ex-premier, Count von Bethlen was meeting with Allied diplomats in Rome.

NATIONAL FRONT FORMED Last winter, two emissaries were supposed to have come to Washington to discuss perspectives. On July 11, Cyrus Sulzberger, N. Y. Times correspondent, in Cairo reported that Hungary had made a peace offer to the Allies, which was flatly turned down.

Discussing all this, the Hungarian Communist leader, Matthias Rakosi in Moscow pointed out at the end of June that the opposition to the Axis was openly emerging in Hungary: a National Front of Independence had been formed last fall, with the leading popular parties participating, and with many Budapest newspapers—nine of them say Sulzberger—giving this movement open support.

And Rakosi pointed out that more maneuvers could be expected from the Hungarian rulers; they are bound to Hitler's fortunes but they would like to find some way out of their dilemma, anything to preserve their own reactionary feudal rule in the Danubian basin.

SECOND FRONT NEEDED For the United States and Britain, the course ought to be quite clear. There is no basis for negotiations until we get into the Balkans; there is no point in even dealing with Hungary, which is deep in Europe's interior, until we have physically made progress into the continent.

Second, we can expect no real peace or reconstruction of the Danubian basin without a complete destruction of fascism and Hungarian feudalism. That is vital for Czechoslovakia, for Yugoslavia, for Poland, for Greece, and certainly is of importance to the USSR.

Third, there is within Hungary a well-developed popular movement, which is against the war, against Hungarian feudalism and has enlisted an ever larger peoples support. It is with this movement that the future lies in Hungary. Whatever discussions take place in our State Department on this question cannot ignore the reality of this true authority among the Hungarian people.

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## Ramirez Mum on Uruguay Offer For Codovilla

(By Allied Labor News)

MONTEVIDEO, July 28 (ALN). — The offer of the Uruguayan government this week to grant asylum to Victorio Codovilla, leading Argentine anti-fascist, followed a series of widespread protests against his confinement by labor organizations here. However, no word has been received as to whether the Argentine government will release Codovilla in accordance with the provisions of the Argentine constitution allowing political prisoners to choose their place of exile.

News reached here that Codovilla, arrested originally by Castillo's special police, was to be transferred to a Spanish ship which would take him to Italy and, as one unionist put it, "deliver him into the hands of Mussolini's secret police, the OVRA."

Later, some weeks before the sudden announcement of Mussolini's abdication, it was learned that, pending deportation, Codovilla was sent to the Antarctic Rio Gallagas peninsula, where only the most hardened criminals are sent.

The General Workers Union of Uruguay (UGT) has already sent a delegation to Buenos Aires protesting the Argentine action, as well as the arrest of leading trade union and anti-fascist leaders. The delegation was received by President Ramirez secretary and its statement forwarded to the Minister of War.

Telegrams protesting the deportation order and urging the granting of asylum have been sent by the Woodworkers Union, Waterfront Union, Metal Workers, Building Trades Workers and the crews of many Uruguayan ships. A delegation of 200 handed a note to the Argentine Ambassador at Montevideo calling for Codovilla's release. The Association of Medical Students wired Ramirez directly, and youngsters paraded through Montevideo streets carrying Codovilla's picture.

The UGT has appealed to President Ameghino to follow up his offer by using his good offices to secure the release of imprisoned trade unionists and other anti-fascists in Argentina.

6 Die in Texas Gulf Hurricane

HOUSTON, Texas, July 28 (UP). — Six persons were reported dead today as citizens cleared away the wreckage of the Texas Gulf Coast's worst hurricane since 1915.

## Mussolini's Fall Weakens Hungary's Tie to Axis

By Joseph Starobin

The afternoon papers yesterday were running scare headlines that Hungary was reported approaching the Allies for a separate peace. The stories may be true or false. They come from unnamed sources in London, just the kind of thing to make a two-hour headline in our press.

But it cannot be doubted that the upheaval within Italy is bound to have its first repercussion, as far as the Balkans are concerned, in Hungary. Our Government monitors listening to the Budapest radio heard yesterday that the cabinet of Prime Minister Nicholas von Kallay was in all night session.

And well it might be. For Mussolini's fall is a heavy blow to Hungary. Its rulers were always close to Italian circles. They are bound to see in the crisis of the Axis a heavy blow to their own role in the war.

For it must be understood that in the Balkans, Hungary is Hitler's strongest and most important ally. The Hungarian army, whose second division was completely wiped out at Voronezh last summer, is among the best of the satellite armed forces.

A FEUDAL COUNTRY Hungarian troops are likewise in control of eastern Czechoslovakia, and are helping Hitler to garrison the rebellious towns of northeastern Yugoslavia.

Finally, Hungary is basically a feudal country. Its landed estates are notoriously concentrated in the hands of a handful of men; its peasants are among the most oppressed in all Europe.

For Hitler, Hungary is an arch-reactionary keystone of the Balkans. And for us, no thorough-going upheaval and democratization of eastern Europe is possible without a fundamental change within Hungary.

Its rulers are moreover among the most experienced in reactionary Europe. They succeeded in weathering the break-up of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. They kept afloat after the first World War by bloodily suppressing the democratic revolution. And in the thirties, Hungarian diplomacy was a key instrument for Hitler's destruction of Czechoslovakia, isolation of Poland, and preparations for



# Plot to Pin Riot on Negroes Stirs Detroit

## Aroused Citizens Blast Prosecutor

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, yesterday called on Governor Kelly of Michigan to remove Special Prosecutor William Dowling on charges of "bias, bigotry and intolerance and to replace him with a prosecutor who will do his duty."

By Tom Dombrowski  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 28.—A storm of protest followed the irresponsible charges made by Prosecutor William Dowling that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Negro press were the biggest instigators of the anti-Negro insurrection which took the lives of 35 individuals, 28 of them Negro. Dowling made the accusation during a discussion with a subcommittee of the Mayor's Inter-Racial Committee which demanded a grand jury investigation. The prosecutor refused to grant the request for an investigation charging insufficient evidence.

Not only did Dowling charge the NAACP with the responsibility for the riots but he also blamed them for the Sojourner Truth riots and exonerated the Ku Klux Klan of all responsibility in the Packard anti-Negro strike stating that only 600 Klansmen remained in the state.

### R. J. THOMAS BLASTS OFFICIAL

R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO who had called for an investigation by a grand jury and had stated that he had evidence of the participation of the Klan in the riots issued a blistering statement in which he characterized Dowling's statements as "the most serious incitation to race riots we have had since the riots themselves. . . . They sound like the hysterical alibi of a public official who neither cannot or will not do his duty."

He rose to the defense of the NAACP when he asserted that "the NAACP is an organization of which all Americans, regardless of race or color, may be proud. It includes among its warm supporters and members Wendell L. Willkie, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Justice Frank Murphy, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman."

Thomas reiterated his demand for a grand jury investigation stating that "it is obvious, however, that Mr. Dowling's office is not the one to conduct an investigation."

Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan "Chronicle" and member of the Mayor's Inter-Racial Committee replied to the charge made by Dowling, Martin said: "It is indeed unfortunate that Mr. Dowling should so maliciously use the NAACP and the Negro press as a combined ruse to cover up his own inefficiency and irresponsibility. As a matter of fact both of these organizations worked to prevent the riot by consistently exposing the undemocratic and anti-Negro forces in the city long before June 20."

He charged that Dowling "has deliberately incited the people and has disqualified himself as prosecutor of Wayne County."

In a statement issued to the press by Walter White, the national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, labeled the Dowling accusation against the organization as an "attempt to excuse their dereliction by blaming trouble on those who for years have pleaded that the laws be enforced."

"We not only welcome but we have pleaded for a grand jury investigation," says White in answer to the charge that the NAACP "will be named on the first indictment" if the grand jury is called for being the biggest instigator of the recent race riot.

"The irresponsible statements of Prosecutor Dowling might well have come from Martin Dies himself," declared Shelton Tappes, secretary of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO and one of the city's most prominent labor leaders. Tappes, himself a Negro, described Dowling's statements to the Mayor's Inter-Racial Committee as the "best reason in the world to call a grand jury."

**RIPS DOWLING STORY**  
Tappes expressed the feelings of many trade union and civic leaders when he asked the prosecutor to answer the questions as to the whereabouts of Parker Sage, Virgil Chandler and Garland Alderman charged with the responsibility for the Sojourner Truth riots during the riots and during the Packard strike. These men had been indicted by the Federal government although yesterday, Dowling claimed that the NAACP had "sent in their thugs to start trouble in the Sojourner Truth situation and then protected them when we tried to bring them to justice."

"But everybody in Detroit knows that the riots were a direct aid to the Axis," added Tappes, "and that it is utter stupidity on the part of the enforcement agencies of any kind to fail to pursue every possible line of inquiry to get to the bottom of this amazingly well-timed disruption of our war effort. Such a line of inquiry is a grand jury investigation, and I join thousands of Detroiters in demanding that it be held."

## Negroes Join Drive For 1944 Election

Supporters of President Roosevelt's war policies among the Negro people are beginning to organize for the critical 1944 elections.

Yesterday, Edward Strong, secretary of the National Negro Congress, issued a statement in which he urged Negro organizations to join with trade unions in a coalition against "reactionaries in both major parties."

"The demonstration of responsibility on the part of the 78th Congress," Strong said, "is a grave warning as to what is in store for us if reaction is successful in running the next conventions of the two major parties, and is able to seize control of the American government by naming the next President."

He warned the Negro people that the anti-Roosevelt Democrats and the reactionary Republicans, "in Congress and out, are working overtime in preparation for the 1944 election."

**BASIS FOR UNITY**  
The program advanced by the Political Action Committee of the National CIO leadership was recommended by the National Negro Congress leader as "a good basis around which victory forces can unite."

Strong's statement followed a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the National Negro Congress, at which steps were taken to organize the Negro citizens of the nation for participation in the coming presidential battle.

These steps include a concerted drive to get every Negro citizen to register to vote this year; establishment of a coalition of Negro, labor and other groups that support the all-out war program of the Administration; and support of those candidates who back the President and who will fight to "strengthen American democracy" through abolition of the poll tax and through support to the "basic rights of labor."

Emphasis on registration this year is of considerable significance since a great many Negro voters have migrated from the South to northern cities. In some states where these centers are located, it is necessary for those who haven't voted in that state to signify intention to vote at least a year before the election. Moreover, enrollees in particular parties this year will cast the vote for delegates to the presidential nominating convention of their respective parties next spring.

In a few states, and in many

cities, there are important elections this year, for which Negroes were urged to register by the Congress. Thus, in New York City, there is the important Councilman election, and there may be a state-wide race for Lieutenant Governor which will be one of the most important contests in the nation because it will indicate the trend since last fall, and may serve to unify the Roosevelt forces in preparation for '44.

The National Negro Congress activities on the election front are of considerable significance. In such decisive states as New York, Illinois, Michigan, where the issue is close and there is a large Negro electorate, the result may well depend on that electorate if it is highly unified.

Participation of the Negro in the New York Councilman election of 1944 can also have a decisive bearing on the results. Thus, in Brooklyn, where Communist Councilman Cacchione is well-known and highly respected among the Negro citizens for his persistent struggle against discrimination, his re-election may hinge on the extent to which the Negro citizens actually get out to register and vote.

Since there will be U. S. Senatorial elections in many states, the Negro vote will also affect the makeup of the next Upper House of Congress. There are also several congressional districts in the large cities where the issue can be determined by the extent of organization and education of the Negro voters. There are indications that in some of these districts the Negro people are going to demand representation by a Negro Congressman.

If the poll tax is lifted by the 1944 elections, and this is the goal of many of the supporters of federal anti-poll tax legislation, the organization of the Roosevelt forces among the Negro people will, of course, attain considerably greater importance. Republicans will attempt to break the "Solid South" through the use of the new Negro voters. Roosevelt forces will have to be well organized to acquiesce the Negro people with the election issues.

## Delegation Fights Jim Crow Eviction

Murray Klein, owner of the tenement at 325 E. 21st St., who has ordered Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Patterson to get out because the husband is a Negro and the wife white, squirmed in his chair yesterday as a Negro-white delegation blasted his action as the kind that Hitler would approve.

Klein, about July 1, sent the Pattersons a 30-day notice ordering them to vacate their apartment. He at the same time ordered Miss Elsie Stein, a friend, to move because she was supposed to have induced the young couple to move into that tenement. Klein later told Miss Stein, she declares, that he would be allowed to remain there if she quietly got the Pattersons to vacate.

Patterson, whose wife is a refugee from fascist Germany, wrote a letter to Mayor LaGuardia a few days later protesting the landlord's action. He asked the Mayor to help him resist this pressure on the part of a prejudiced landlord. So far there has been no answer to the letter.

**LANDLORD'S EXCUSE**  
In an land defense yesterday the delegation told the city's most prominent labor leaders. Tappes, himself a Negro, described Dowling's statements to the Mayor's Inter-Racial Committee as the "best reason in the world to call a grand jury."

Tappes expressed the feelings of many trade union and civic leaders when he asked the prosecutor to answer the questions as to the whereabouts of Parker Sage, Virgil Chandler and Garland Alderman charged with the responsibility for the Sojourner Truth riots during the riots and during the Packard strike. These men had been indicted by the Federal government although yesterday, Dowling claimed that the NAACP had "sent in their thugs to start trouble in the Sojourner Truth situation and then protected them when we tried to bring them to justice."

"But everybody in Detroit knows that the riots were a direct aid to the Axis," added Tappes, "and that it is utter stupidity on the part of the enforcement agencies of any kind to fail to pursue every possible line of inquiry to get to the bottom of this amazingly well-timed disruption of our war effort. Such a line of inquiry is a grand jury investigation, and I join thousands of Detroiters in demanding that it be held."

## Morale Boosting in the Diaper Service Industry



Baby can relax. The War Production Board has just declared the diaper service industry essential in war-time. At the General Diaper Service Plant, Elmhurst, L. I., management takes its responsibilities seriously and serves free doughnuts, coffee and milk to the war workers, who keep the diapers coming. In addition to the refreshments, workers get free vegetables from the company's own victory garden. Employees belong to Local 331, Laundry Workers Joint Board, CIO. Photo shows, l. to r., Sol Barsky, foreman, and Anna Preis, Jane Krell and Phillomena Mauro.

## Cacchione Stumps for Brodsky as Council Mate

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione returned to his old stamping ground Tuesday evening to tell the Communist Party in the 8th A.D., Manhattan, how to vote for Brodsky, Communist candidate for Manhattan, to the City Council.

Cacchione and Brodsky participated in many unemployed demonstrations on the lower East Side together.

"The Communist Party can get a tremendous vote, especially in the 8th A.D.," Cacchione said, "if we go out and work. There is no other way. We have to knock on doors, speak to workers and keep in constant contact with them."

The Party's win-the-war program speaks for itself with most workers, he said. They want to win the war and are willing to listen if Communists explain all the questions on their minds. Work, work, work is the key to success in any political campaign, said the only Communist ever elected to a New York City body.

Cacchione reported on the activities of the Council during the past year and a half, the way in which it had sabotaged all his proposals. Another fighting voice, like Carl's, he wanted in the city legislature, he insisted.

"The most progressive city in the country needs more win-the-war votes to carry out the President's foreign and home front policies. Brodsky is a man who can do it," Cacchione declared.

Working class people of the 8th A.D. have always participated in progressive struggles, he said. The large Jewish community where Brodsky has lived all his life would

### IWO to Hear Bella Dodd, Kahn

Albert A. Kahn, author of the book "Sabotage" and editor of The Hour and Dr. Bella Dodd, outstanding leader of the Teachers Union and the American Labor Party, will be guests at a special gathering of all IWO branch, women's clubs and School executives, this Friday, July 30, 8 P.M. at the Parkway Restaurant on Pitkin Ave. between Bristol St. and Hopkinson Ave.

Mr. Kahn, who has made an exhaustive expose of spy activities, sabotage and of the Fifth Column operating in the United States and other countries, will disclose the connections of certain leaders in Jewish life with the spying and anti-Semitic enemies of the Jewish people and of our country.

Dr. Bella Dodd will speak on the issues involved in the coming ALP primaries.

### UAW Urges Men Return In Unauthorized Strike

DETROIT, July 28 (UP).—Three thousand day shift workers walked out today in an unauthorized strike at the plant of the Timken-Detroit Axle Co.

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## CIO Asks Miami Shipyard Poll

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MIAMI, July 28.—The CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, which just won National Labor Relations Board polls at Gibbs-Harrison Marine Corp. and the Miami Shipbuilding Corp., has now applied for an election at Wariner and Des Rocher, Inc., here. One hundred are employed at this shop.

Local 59 of the union, which won the elections, has begun a canvass of Congressmen's voting records preparatory to launching an intensive political action campaign.

"The 1943 election can be the means for breaking the influence of the most reactionary section of the social democrats. We have the opportunity to weld the strongest unity of all win-the-war forces. That job rests with us," Cacchione said.

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## Palermo Hails Yank Liberators



Like a homefolks' welcome to conquering heroes is this scene in Sicily when applause and cheers greeted the invading Yanks as they entered Palermo shortly after its capture. No hostility shows in the faces of this street crowd. Sheets and cloths hang from balconies in the enthusiastic surrender, and boys hook a ride on a passing Army truck. Official U. S. Army Signal Corps radiophoto.

## Schneiderman Case in Pamphlet

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court holding that the Justice Department could not revoke the citizenship of William Schneiderman because of his membership in the Communist Party in 1927, when he became a citizen, will be published in a special 48-page pamphlet by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced yesterday. The pamphlet will reprint the Court's opinion, as written by Justice Murphy, and the concurring opinions written by Justices Douglas and Rutledge. It will include a special introduction by Carol King, New York attorney who defended William Schneiderman, and an excerpt from a New York Times report of Wendell L. Willkie's decision to represent William Schneiderman before the United States Supreme Court without fee.

A copy of the pamphlet, which will be available this week, may be obtained by sending ten cents in stamps or coin to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 2 West 43rd Street, New York.

## 'Daily' Council to Hear Gold, McHenry

Tonight's session of the Daily Worker Advisory Council promises to be one of the most exciting yet held, according to a statement by Alexander Trachtenberg, chairman. The Council meeting, which will start at 8 P.M. sharp, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., will be highlighted by the reports of Mike Gold and Beth McHenry, who will discuss the feature page of the paper.

Beth McHenry, who is the feature page editor, is expected to discuss the part that the feature page can play in creating a greater appreciation of the role of cultural activities and movements among the people as part of the war effort. In addition, she will discuss the question of reader participation in the feature page which has reached a new high in recent weeks.

Mike Gold will discuss the problems and responsibilities of the columnist in the labor and working class press as compared to such columnists as Westbrook Pegler,

and others in the commercial press. Rebecca Grecht, new circulation manager of the Daily Worker, will submit her first report in regard to extending the circulation of the paper.

Alexander Trachtenberg urged all delegates to make every effort to be present.

**Bonds Buy Battleships**  
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## Ask State Election For Wallace Post

The successor to the office of lieutenant-governor, left vacant by the death of Thomas W. Wallace must be chosen at the general election to be held on Nov. 2, 1943, according to the laws of New York State, declares the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

The Lawyers Guild wrote Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Attorney General Nathan L. Goldstein to this effect.

Governor Dewey had previously revealed his opposition to the election of the new lieutenant-governor. The governor wants State Senate majority leader, Joe E. Hanley, a Republican to move up to the vacant office, without an election.

**TRADITIONAL METHODS**  
President Roosevelt, however, is reported to be anxious to see Wallace's successor chosen by traditional democratic methods.

And New York State Democratic leaders have stated that they will go to court to guarantee that the regular election machinery shall be used to fill the vacancy.

The election of the State's lieutenant-governor Nov. 2 will be a test of support for the war policies of the Commander-in-Chief. It will be the most important election of the year.

Democratic leaders see such an election as a means for unifying the Democratic Party and Labor behind the President for 1944.

Dewey, however, is also thinking of 1944.

## CIO Women Do Bit in Africa

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Two girls who got their experience as morale boosters by serving as CIO union organizers, are today serving the Red Cross and through it the army in North Africa.

Rosanne Walker and Rose Bush, the two women, both come from Philadelphia. Miss Walker was on the staff of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America and the United Steelworkers of America. Miss Bush served eight years as financial secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Philadelphia Joint Board. She was an organizer for the Textile Workers Union before she went overseas.

In North Africa, they service as clubmobile workers, driving vans equipped with recreational materials to isolated regions. They make and serve doughnuts and hot coffee and supply cigars and comfort items which men may lack.

## Chicago Jewry Endorse Soviet Delegates Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 27.—Two of Chicago's leading Jewish organizations today gave official endorsement to the huge rally at the Chicago Arena, 400 E. Erie St., to be held next Thursday night, July 29, in honor of the official delegation of Soviet Jews, Professor Solomon Mi-chols and Lieutenant Colonel I. Feffer, it was announced today by the United Jewish War Efforts Campaign, sponsors of the meeting.

The two organizations are the Sixth District Council of B'nai B'rith, largest and oldest Jewish fraternal order in the world, which took action at the annual convention of the district, comprising six states, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, yesterday, and the Orthodox Rabbinate of Chicago, comprising all of the Orthodox Jewish rabbis of Chicago.

The arena meeting, which will be the high point of a three-day schedule of luncheons, receptions and banquets, under the auspices of the Chicago Reception Committee, of which Ernest Byfield is chairman, will hear greetings from a host of leaders in Chicago Jewish life, including Max Bressler, chairman of the United Jewish War Efforts Campaign; Barnett Hodes, corporation counsel; Rabbi Solomon Goldman; Judge Harry M. Fisher; Mrs. Maurice Turner, national president of B'nai B'rith Women's Auxiliaries; Milton Krensky, president American Jewish Congress; H. B. Rittman, Irwin Stein and others. Rabbi Benjamin Birnbaum, president of the Chicago Rabbinical Association, will deliver the invocation and the Yarno Deven Post of the American Legion will present the colors.

## She's Cute Isn't She?



The puppy mascot is giving strictly moral support to Helen McKenna, left, of Jersey City, N. J., and Bernard Hammer of Pitsa, Pa., unloading their duffel bags as a contingent of WACS arrive in a British port.

## Potofsky Raps Indictment of Laundry Local

Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, yesterday issued a vigorous protest against indictments handed down against 13 officers of Local 324, Independent Laundry Drivers Union.

"There is only one issue involved in this case," Mr. Potofsky said. "Has the Amalgamated the right to organize laundry agents like other workers for the improvement of their wages and working conditions? The Attorney General, for reasons of his own, has chosen to test out this legal issue by a criminal indictment."

The officers were accused of "extortion" and "blackmail," Potofsky said, because they sought to enforce closed shop agreements which require dues payments.

"based wholly on the closed shop contract and the dues check-off. There is nothing else in the picture," Potofsky expressed confidence that the courts would vindicate the indicted officials.

At a recent meeting of Local 324, members protested the indictments and gave officials a vote of confidence. The case will be heard tomorrow before Judge Jonah Goldstein in General Sessions in the Criminal Courts building where motions to dismiss charges will be presented.

## Walkout Hits Shoe Factory in Kentucky

PADUCAH, Ky., July 28 (UP).—

The International Shoe Company suspended operations today because of a walkout called to protest the dismissal of one worker for failing to follow a foreman's instructions. The plant employs 1,000 persons. O. M. Heath, president of local 638, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, AFL, said the walkout was unauthorized.

## Jews Here Aid Refugees in Soviet Union

More than \$15,000 worth of food and clothing has been sent to Jewish refugees in the U.S.S.R. through the World Jewish Congress in New York during the short time since this service has been inaugurated. The World Jewish Congress is cooperating with the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Jerusalem and its representatives in Teheran in this important work, and according to the most recent cables, all parcel-transmissions entrusted to the office of the World Jewish Congress up to June 15, have already been despatched to the refugees.

A number of prominent Jewish organizations in the United States and other American republics have recently approached the World Jewish Congress about sending food and clothing to the U.S.S.R. The Union of Grand Rabbis of the United States and Canada, headed by the Boyaner Rabbi, the Molner Rabbi, the Stoller Rabbi, the Skvirer Rabbi and other well-known Rabbis, has given the Congress a list of orthodox refugees for whom food and clothing were immediately provided. In the same manner, packages have been sent to other refugees according to the lists provided by the Committee of Latvian Jews in New York, Union of Jewish Refugees from Poland and a number of other organizations.

This important campaign to help needy refugees by furnishing them with food and clothing is also being carried on through the committees of the World Jewish Congress in the South and Central American countries. The Central Jewish Committee in Mexico and the "Jias" society of Canada, which have been in constant touch with the World Jewish Congress, are participating most actively in this work.

With the aid of the different organizations, food and clothing are being provided chiefly for such refugees in Russia who have neither friends nor relatives in America to help them. Friends and relatives of refugees who have recent addresses of those they want to help in Russia now have the opportunity of sending food and clothing to the refugees, who, after four years of wandering are facing exceedingly difficult conditions.

The office of the World Jewish Congress at 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, is open daily, except Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

## Ilya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris



Next morning Pierre went to see Dessier. Dessier received him at once. Pierre decided to talk plainly.

"When the strike was on," he said, "we were on different sides of the barricade. But this isn't a matter that concerns your factories. It's not the Communists who are in power in Spain, but your fellow thinkers, Giral, Azana. They need bombers. They ask you to sell them twenty A 68's for cash down."

Dessier smiled. "I particularly like 'for cash down.' You seem to think that Dessier can be seduced with money. By the way, Meugler told me yesterday that the Spaniards had been to him. He told me proudly: 'I showed them out. I don't betray my class.' You can't object; the man reasons as you do—in the Marxist way."

"I didn't come to see Meugler. Meugler's a Fascist. But you..."

"Don't pretend to be naive! If I let them have twenty A 68's, the Italians will send another forty Savoias within a week. And so it goes on..." Of course I prefer Azana to General Franco. I'll give you a hundred thousand francs for the Spaniards; only please don't say you got them from me. But I won't sell you any planes. I don't want to risk the peace of France. One's own skin is dearer than another man's shirt, as they say."

"Then we've got to look on while they go down? That's the depth of meanness! I can understand Meugler, but you!... You remember that I had one night? How am I going to tell Munez that you've refused?"

Pierre paced up and down the room, shouting and banging his fist. Dessier looked at him with his tired, mocking eyes; in his heart he liked Pierre. Pierre was on the point of going, but Dessier stopped him.

"Look here," he said, "eleven A 68's are on order for the Argentine. A certain Manu is to receive them. Offer to buy them from him and he'll let you have them. As you see, I shan't make any money out of it. If you think it can save them, well and good. I guarantee that Manu will undertake it. And with a combination like that there won't be any complications with regard to delivery. You see, I'm convinced that Blum won't let a single plane through."

"Impossible! In that case I'll go and see Villard."

"I shouldn't like to be in Villard's shoes just now! Ah, you romanticists. Here are the licenses for Manu. Now are you satisfied?"

Pierre took leave distractedly and hurried off to see Manu.

When Manu heard about the A 68's, he asked for treble. "I'm afraid it may lead to unpleasantness in Buenos Aires," he said. "Besides, you can rest absolutely assured in dealing with me; the goods will be released. You see, I've got the licenses."

"Oh, no," said Pierre. "I've got the licenses myself."

Manu reflected that he was not talking to a Spaniard whom he could humbug, but to an expert, an engineer of the Seine works, and a man who was a friend of Dessier's into the bargain. A man

like that could get planes even without coming to him. Yes, but all the same he had come to him. So Manu said he would let Pierre have a definite price tomorrow.

On the third day Manu yielded and gave up the planes with an increase of twenty per cent on the original price. The bombers were at an aerodrome near Toulouse. Munez reported the purchase to Madrid in code. He had arranged to leave for Toulouse with Pierre that evening, but at the last moment a telegram arrived through the Embassy: the bombers were not enough. A further twenty must be obtained, and also thirty fighters of the Dewoitine type. It was impossible to obtain such a large quantity of aeroplanes without the help of the French Government: the aircraft factories belonged either to Dessier or to Fascists. Pierre wanted to stay on in Paris to have a talk with Villard, but Munez was on tenterhooks, he was afraid of losing the eleven A 68's. Eventually they decided that Pierre should go to Toulouse and Munez should go alone to see Villard.

"I know him," Munez said. "We used to meet at the international congresses."

When Munez saw Villard, the distant past rose up before him. He remembered the Basel Congress, old Bebel's speech in the cathedral, the car with girls, the allegories, oaths, and tears. Then, just after the war, he had met Villard in Bern. They tried to stick together the Second International as if it were a porcelain cup. There were debates on the responsibility for the war, on reparations and colonies. Sixteen years had gone by. In those days Villard had dark hair and a ringing voice. Now he had grown old. Like Munez...

"They told me about your sorrow," Villard said.

Munez turned away. He hid his suffering from everybody. In his sleepless nights he saw his beloved laughing son, Pepe. It was in the middle of the day. White walls, white dust. People were staggering with heat and fatigue. They found him in an attic, took him out and shot him.

Munez felt as though Villard had torn the skin from his body and looked inside, and this gave a sharper edge to his suffering. He was silent. Again it was Villard who spoke:

"My friend, I understand how you feel. Three years ago I lost my wife. It's terrible to survive those you love! Very terrible. Sometimes you ask yourself: what's the good of going on?"

Munez still failed to understand what exactly it was in Villard's words that filled him with indignation, but he got up, walked the

**SYNOPSIS: It is the summer of 1936 and the workers of France are demanding planes for Spain. The news of the fascist uprising has swept the neighboring country like a wind of death. But while the French workers clamor for aid to the Spanish people, the politicians are busy appeasing Hitler by non-intervening in Spain.**

**Munez, one of the leaders of the Madrid unions, has come to France to plead for planes and guns with which to beat off the fascists. He is an old man and his son has been killed by the enemy. Long ago he knew Villard, socialist minister in the Popular Front, and he still is hopeful that these French leaders will see how directly France is involved.**

**Michaud, Communist leader from the Seine Aircraft plant, and Pierre, engineer from the same factory, are doing their utmost to help Munez arrange for a shipment of planes. Munez tells how the people of Madrid are "fighting with revolvers, shot-guns and clasp-knives" while the enemy have Savoias and Junkers.**

**Meanwhile, the Popular Front government is being destroyed from within by agents of fascism. The fascists are brazenly organizing throughout France and the government does nothing to stop them. Breteuil, fascist deputy, has been meeting with army leaders and industrialists plotting the actual military betrayal of France to Hitler.**

length of the room and suddenly began to speak out loud as at a meeting:

"I've come about aeroplanes. You know our situation. If you don't help us they'll crush us. The Popular Front is Socialism's final throw. Is it possible you'll betray us body and soul? I'm talking now as one Socialist to another."

"But of course we're with you with all our hearts," said Villard. "Personally I haven't had a single night's rest since the rebellion broke out. I feel your suffering as though it were my own. But you must understand: we're responsible for the life of the country. France desires peace. It's such a tragedy! After all, what has the average Frenchman got to do with the political regime of another country?"

"We don't need people," said Munez. "We need planes. You can sell us war material in accordance with former agreements..."

"If it was a war with a third power, I shouldn't have any doubt about it," said Villard. "But this is a civil war."

"Then you haven't the right to support a legitimate government against rebels?"

"Not quite that. You see everything is complicated by the international situation. Hitler and Mussolini are behind Franco. If we give you aeroplanes, this affair may end in a world war."

"And you prefer to betray us?"

"Why put it like that? You yourself realize that we want the Republic to win. But we're bound hand and foot. We can't sell you aeroplanes. Why don't you apply direct to the industrialists? You know I'll take any risk. All that's necessary is to maintain discretion. We'll declare that we won't give anything. You'll buy and

take the goods. We'll close our eyes and pretend we don't see."

"Either you don't know how matters stand or you don't want to know. I've been here a week already. The results? Eleven A 68's. And with what difficulty! It was a good thing they put us in touch with Dubois. Our comrade..."

"The engineer? So you see! And yet you attack us. I know him, an excellent comrade! The A 68's are excellent bombers. What prevents your getting any more?"

"They won't sell us any. Not at any price."

"But what can we do? After all, it's their right."

"You can give us the Army planes."

"And weaken our own Air Force? No, my dear comrade, that's impossible! What will the Radicals say? The Cabinet may fall on account of a dozen aeroplanes or so. And then it will be worse for you as well. I repeat: we'll turn a blind eye to all the

deliveries. We can organize help for the refugees, ambulance corps, and so on, and send bread and condensed milk for the children. But risk war? No!"

Munez got up.

"You realize they've occupied Medina?" he said. "They've now united with Mola's army. I'm not a diplomat. Besides, I'm sixty-four. . . . Comrade Villard, I'd better go: I'm afraid I might tell you everything, but they haven't empowered me to do that. . . . They sent me for planes."

Munez went. Villard's lower lip trembled with resentment. The conversation had been even more difficult than he had expected. "The Spaniards' cause was lost; even a child could understand that. Twenty aeroplanes, would make no difference. The Popular Front had to be saved in France. One incautious move and everything would crash. Then Franco would find followers in France. And who would come to the rescue? The three hundred workers from Lons? Madness! They were pushing us into the abyss. Not the Communists, but people of our own party! Of course, it was easy to understand Munez: it was no joke to lose a son. But so had others."

"Aeroplanes!" Villard would be cursed. And yet how was he to blame? It was impossible to govern the country and keep all your principles. Villard began to pity himself. He was sitting hunched-backed and oppressed with this pity when his secretary came in:

"Tessa is on the telephone. He asks to speak to you on urgent business."

Tessa insisted on seeing him at once. Villard had to agree. The abominable day dragged on.

Tessa embraced Villard with his usual familiarity and immediately began to wail:

"Beware! Spain is a hornet's nest. It was there that Napoleon met disaster. And in the seventies? . . . The Spanish suc-

cession!"

"I don't see the connection. . . ."

"You don't see it? You're wrong. If you give planes to the Reds, war is inevitable. Hitler won't climb down, let alone Mussolini."

"In the first place, why do you call Azana and Giral 'Reds'? In what respect are they more 'Red' than yourself?"

"It isn't a question of Azana," said Tessa. "Who has got the guns? The workers. And what does it matter what I call them? To the whole of Europe they're Reds. I repeat: it smacks of war."

"The conclusion to be drawn is that we're unable to maintain trade relations with a legitimate Government?" Villard said. Without realizing it he was repeating Munez's conclusions.

"That's casuistry!" said Tessa. "You'd drive the people into slaughter on account of your political sympathies. Fine rulers! We've got to separate Rome from Berlin, but you want to weld them together."

"How is it possible to separate them when they're working hand in hand in Spain?"

"We must pretend we don't see anything. We must go out to meet Mussolini. Then Italy will remember her Latin nature. At a time like this France needs diplomats, not party fanatics. We must be doubly cautious over the Spanish question. The Duke of Alba has been at war in London. The British are in favor of restoration. Alfonso or Franco—that's a detail. In any case the City prefers the general to the anarchists of Barcelona. In the long run France will find herself alone. You know that I'm defending the Popular Front. . . ."

"I haven't noticed it!" said Villard. "Your speech in connection with the strikes. . . ."

"I saved the Cabinet! Of course! I criticized your policy, otherwise I shouldn't have been able to do anything; they were all up in arms. But I moved a vote of confidence in the Government. And you know what happened then in the Radical faction? Malvy, Marchandot, Meyer, all shouted together: 'Resign!' The strike question is a matter of the past. But now the situation is far more dangerous. Malvy raves and shouts; you see, he's a friend of all these Spanish grandees. Listen, Auguste, I too prefer Azana to General Franco. In general I'm a devoted Republican and a democrat. But nobody's asking me. And, in fact, they're not asking you either. All they ask of us is to sit still and not to interfere."

Tessa waved his hands, paced to a distant corner of the room, and repeated his tirades from there like adjurations. Then he went close up to Villard and spluttered over him. Villard re-

turned his calm, and even smiled. Firmness unexpectedly revived in him. The spirit of Munez seemed to be present in the room. An hour ago Munez, overwhelmed by fate but proud, had stood on that very spot where Tessa was now playing the buffoon. And Villard, who had spoken to his old comrade like a soulless diplomat, now tried to maintain his dignity in the face of Tessa's threats. He even forgot about strategy. When Tessa demanded a clear answer, he said: "I'll carry out my duty."

And Tessa got nothing further out of him.

When Tessa left, Villard lay down exhausted on the sofa and began to think anxiously: "What's to be done?" His thoughts were hampered by a severe headache and a feeling of nausea. How abominable Tessa was with his shrieking and spluttering. How was it possible for women to love him? . . . Yes, but somebody had sent Tessa. The Right Radicals, Breteuil, perhaps. Maybe the Italians from the Embassy. A complicated game! . . . It was true they were on the rampage. Did it mean war? But what would the people say? For forty years he had been denouncing war and now he would send millions of people to their death. In Spain they were already killing. . . .

Until ten o'clock in the evening Villard racked his brains, not knowing what to decide. At last, frowning with headache and weariness, he sent for the Chief of the Secret Police:

"I'm told that an engineer named Pierre Dubois is trying to transfer eleven A 68's bombers to Barcelona. This may give rise to international complications. The aeroplanes must be held back. Do you think it can be done?"

"Quite simple. They must be either at one of the Seine aerodromes here or at Toulouse. I'll see to it at once."

(Continued Tomorrow)

## CHARACTERS

Dessier, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Dessier's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliet, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

Jeanette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.

Munez, Spanish trade union leader.







# Cadets Win 11-5 In Red Cross Game

The Babe Goes to Plate in 7th; Ted Williams in Cloudbuster's Lineup

By C. E. Dexter  
Before a cheering crowd of 27,821, the high-flying Cloudbusters from North Carolina Pre-Flight Naval Training School downed the Babe Ruth-piloted Yankees, 11-5. For the Cadets, this was their 21st win in 24 games, and they showed the fans just how they go about piling up such an enviable record.

The Babe himself, George Herman Ruth, answered the prayers of the crowd when he picked up a hickory and strode to the plate in the seventh. The Babe could do no better than get a walk—but the crowd was happy. They had seen the King of Swat again. The Cloudbusters boasted a mighty array of former big league stars.

Ted Williams was there. Johnny Pesky, too. And Buddy Hassett, the graceful first baseman of last year's Yankee Champions. Wessers of the Navy blue, they came to town to play the first service game local big league fans have seen. Williams was an added entry, for until just before the game it was thought that his training program would keep him too busy to participate.

Other big leaguers on the Cloudbusters were Dusty Cooke, ex-Yankee; Buddy Gramp, former Brave, and Johnny Sain, pitcher, who also played for Casey Stengel's Bostonians last year. Harry Craft, the smooth former Cincinnati centerfielder was back in the big time for a day.

But Manager Ruth was the focus of all eyes. His gray hair was bared to the balmy summer breezes as the announcer introduced him as the manager of the Yankees, as his team was unimaginatively called. He wore his old No. 3 uniform and pawed the dirt in the old Ruth way, as he guided his team with skill.

Sain held the Ruthians for two innings, but a streak of wildness filled the bases in the third. Hockett singled, and was pushed all the way home on passes to Metheny, Keller and Eiten.

A tumbling catch by Hockett robbed Williams of a hit in the second inning, and in the fourth Lanky Ted came up with two on base and popped. But in that stanza the Cloudbusters evened things. Pesky walked and went to second on Hassett's single at Keller's feet. After Williams did his stint, Buddy Gramp singled to left, driving in the first run off Yankee left-hander Tommy Byrne.

Beautiful defensive work stopped the Yankees from scoring in the fifth, when Metheny and Sturtevant singled and Keller walked to fill the bases. Craft caught Eiten's fly and fired it home to stop Keller from scoring, and Pesky made a brilliant



BABE RUTH

stop and throw of Johnson's hard chance.

Gigantic Mike Naymick pitched for the Ruthies in the sixth, and walked Hassett, who took second on a wild pitch. He went to third on Williams' grounder to Eiten and scored on Gramp's second single. Cooke walked and that was all for Naymick, Ray Post replacing him. Ed Moriarty, Boston second baseman, hit a double off Post to score Gramp. Bill Cusick, of Boston College, walked, and Cooke scored on Sain's infield out.

Then came the big moment of the game. In the seventh, Ray Mackled off with a single. It was Post's turn to bat, but in his place came the portly figure of the great Babe himself. He stood at the plate with his old stance. He worked the count to 3 and 2. Then he walked. Bravely refusing a pinch runner, he jogged to second on Hockett's single. But that was all. He waved for a runner. What happened afterwards, Metheny's triple and Yankee runs pattering over the plate meant nothing. The Babe had played at the House that Ruth Built again.

Then in a great burst of hitting, the Salloren went to town, banging seven runs off Milkman Jim Turner to take a commanding 11 to 5 lead. It climaxed a great day for the Red Cross and for baseball.

## Cleveland Tops Yanks 6-2

Mel Harder made the proud Yankees eat pie yesterday afternoon at the Stadium, when he limited the Bombers to five hits as Cleveland went on to win the ball game, 6-2.

Spud Chandler, starting for the McCarty-men, was hit hard in the four innings that he pitched. With two men away, the Cleveland squad started their barrage in the opening inning. Lou Boudreau singled to right, and then Roy Cullenbine followed it up with a sharp rap to center. Hockett then hit a sizzling grounder to short, and on Crossett's error, Cullenbine scored from 2nd. . . . Rosar singled to left, scoring Hockett. Roscoe then unloaded a long triple to right field, sending in Keltner and Rosar. . . .

In the fourth frame, Ray Mack singled. Playing manager Lou Boudreau slapped out a homerun, giving Cleveland a 6-0 lead.

Alley Donald came in to relieve Chandler, and he led the Indians scoreless thereafter. The sixth inning saw the Yankees make a futile attempt to come back into the ball game. . . . Metheny and Nick Eiten singled successfully. Keller hit a deep fly, which scored Metheny.

Again in the 8th inning, the Yankees tallied another run on Frankie Crossett's inside-the-park homerun. But all to no avail. The score wound up with the Yank's on the short end of the 6-2 affair. . . .

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1943

First Game:

## Dodger's Bow 8-7, Cubs Win On Martin's Hit

(Special to the Daily Worker)

About the only guy who didn't pitch for the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday in their first half of a double header against the Chicago Cubs was Freddy Fitzsimmons—he's now managing the Phillies, you know—but the six hurlers who did were unable to step a late Cub drive and the Dodgers lost 8-7 in the 11th inning.

The end of this see-saw battle, lasting more than three hours, which saw the Cubs tie it up in the ninth, came when Stu Martin drove in Ival Goodman with the winning run.

The Dodgers got off to an early lead and were leading 4-0 until the sixth, when the Cubs staked a 5-run rally to pull ahead. Chicago was overcome, however, in the next inning as a base on balls, single, sacrifice bunt and a single by Dixie Walker drove in two more runs.

The score remained that way until the last half of the ninth when Chicago put up another rally, scored two runs to tie, but left the bases loaded. Then in the 11th they picked up another run to win the ball game.

Macon, who came in to pitch for the Dodgers in the 11th, was the losing hurler. Ehenjuszky was credited with the win.

Macon was the sixth Dodger finger to face the Cubs, following Melton, Webber, Ostrumiller, Davis and Allen. In this "pitchers' battle, the Cubs sent four to the mound.

BROOKLYN . . . 000 000 000—7 13 0  
Chicago . . . 000 050 000—8 16 1  
Mellon, Webber (5), Ostermiller (6), Davis (7), Allen (9), Macon (11) and Bragan; Fassano, Burrows (9), Hanyzewski (1) and McCullough.

### SCORES

Detroit . . . 010 000 000—1 5 0  
Boston . . . 10 200—015—4 6 1  
Trucks, Bridges (7) and Richards; Judd and Parice.

Cleveland . . . 000 200 000—6 10 0  
NEW YORK . . . 000 001 010—2 5 1  
Harder and Rosar; Chandler, Donald (5) and Sears.

giving Cleveland a 6-0 lead. Alley Donald came in to relieve Chandler, and he led the Indians scoreless thereafter.

The sixth inning saw the Yankees make a futile attempt to come back into the ball game. . . . Metheny and Nick Eiten singled successfully. Keller hit a deep fly, which scored Metheny.

Again in the 8th inning, the Yankees tallied another run on Frankie Crossett's inside-the-park homerun. But all to no avail. The score wound up with the Yank's on the short end of the 6-2 affair. . . .

## Fitz Will Need More Than Best Wishes in New Job

By Phil Gordon

The Dodgers are amazing—all the time, full of surprises. And it was done again, Tuesday night. This time the surprise involves Fat and Friendly Freddy Fitzsimmons, the only ball player alive who is beloved by both the Giant and Dodger fans alike.

With lightning-like dispatch, which caught everyone off base, including Fitz himself, the veteran Dodger pitcher-coach was named manager of the rapidly sinking Phillies, succeeding Stanley (Sucky) Harris, the one-time Ray Wonder.

"It was as if somebody had hit me over the head with an axe," was the only way that the genial veteran could describe his reaction to Philly owner Bill Cox's offer of the job made last Monday.

Whether Fitz will be able to pull the Phils out of the hole they've dug themselves in—seventh place, another story. The team, playing "gray above his head" at the beginning of the season, has now found its level, losing eight out of the last 11 games, and 25 of the last 64.

When Rickey's formal message that "I have agreed to give Fitzsimmons his unconditional release with the understanding he is to become manager of the Philadelphia National League baseball club," was read Tuesday night in the lobby of Chicago's Hotel Knickerbocker to assembled baseball scribes and ballplayers, Du-rocher jumped up from his seat, astonished.

"This is the first I've heard of it," exclaimed the Lippy-One, making no pretense of hiding his surprise, and rushed over to Freddy to tender his congratulations. Harris was more than surprised. A member of the Philly board of directors, he said, "this is the most shocking thing that has happened to me in my entire life. I have not talked with Bill Cox and this all new to me. I have nothing to say."

Later on, somewhat bitter, he added, "apparently Cox means to call me some time and tell me of the change. At that time I expect to get the explanation I feel is in order."

Fitz, who said he "might try to do a little bit more hurling this year if I am able" and then retired permanently from the mound, broke into baseball playing for Muskegon of the old Central League, switching over to Indianapolis of the American Association before coming to the Giants in the Spring of 1925.

Fat Freddy, whose lifetime major league record is 217 wins against 146 losses, remained with the Giants until 1937, when Bill Terry, then Giant manager, traded him to Brooklyn for Tom Baker. Baker shortly thereafter dropped out of baseball.

"I hated to leave the Giants after 13 years and I hated even worse to join the Dodgers," recalled Fitz. "I always hated them. But I realize now that it

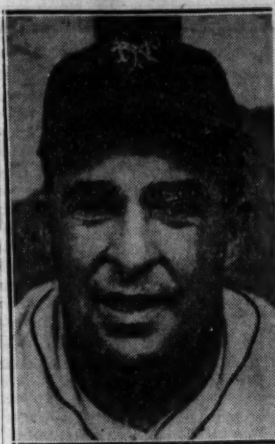
was the best break I ever got. These years in Brooklyn were the happiest of my life."

A favorite with the Dodger bleacherites, Fitz did a creditable job in Brooklyn, not only as a coach and teacher of pitchers, but as a hurler. He set a new pitching average record in 1940, when he won 16 and lost two. The following year he helped pitch the Dodgers to their first pennant in more than 2 years with a 6-3 record.

For the first few months of the season, everything was allegedly fine and dandy with the Phillies. Under new ownership and new management, they spurted into a contending position, being, at one stage of the season, only four games behind the leading Cardinals.

And by July 4th, this "rejuvenated" outfit attracted more than 230,183 customers, which was the total for the entire 1942 season.

However, if Fitz was rushed in to stop the descent, he's got a mighty tough job in front of him.



FREDDY FITZSIMMONS

For he's left with the same poor ballplayer material that Harris had.

The only real way that remains open for the Philly fans to have a first division team is by forcing Cox to break the stupid Jim-Crow barriers and allowing Negro ball-players on the team.

In the meantime, the best of luck, Fitz.

### The Roundup:

## Vandy to Be Inducted In August; Ruff 'Dood It'

Charlie "Red" Ruffing, former New York Yankee hurler, now an Army private, pitched the first no-hit, no-run game of his long career, when his service team copped a 2-0 win over Joe DiMaggio's Santa Anna Army Air Base outfit on Tuesday.

With speed reminiscent of his World Series triumph, the former Yankee ace struck out nine men, including DiMaggio, his former team-mate. Only one man reached base off Ruff's offering, and that was on an error. . . .

Football at Manhattan College has been discontinued until conditions may warrant its resumption, announced Herb Kopf, director of athletics.

This decision came as a result of a recent survey which indicated a lack of manpower. The use of the college by the trainees of the Army Specialized Training program, and the reduction in the civilian student enrollment make it impossible to field a team. . . .

Most of last year's squad, who were counted on to return and who, incidentally, were to be the bulk of what was predicted to be Kopf's best eleven at Manhattan College, have been transferred to other colleges under the various Army, Navy and Marine Training programs. . . .

Johnny Vander Meer, of double no-hit fame, is scheduled to report for induction into military service sometime in late August. . . .

The Redleg hurler is married and has one child, born since Pearl Harbor. . . . He was classified I-A several months ago.

Tami Mauriello, young Bronx heavyweight whose title aspirations received a rude going-over at the hands of Jimmy Elvins some time ago, is back on the comeback trail. . . . Tami plans to sharpen up at the expense of Tommy Campanella and Gunnar Barlund. The Bronx Bomber is in great demand in the Midwest and has received offers to box Lloyd Marshall at Cleveland, and also the winner of the Aug. 9 Lee Savold-Lou Nova bout in the same city. . . .

Robinson is a fancy-Dan boxer with TNT in both milks. A straight, stand-up style with a left hand that is wondrous to behold, so fast does it fly through the air and with such disastrous results. Ray's right cross is devastating, and like Joe Louis, Robble never throws it unless he has an opening. Speed, speed is just another of this flashy youngster's capabilities. Robinson has been, justly labelled, "a smaller Joe Louis."

Despite this, we are of the opinion that Armstrong could have taken Ray—if they had met under different circumstances than will be the case come Aug. 27th. . . .

Robinson's toughest fight came at the hands of Marty Servo and Jake LaMotta, both hustling, boring-in-body punchers. Ray prefers to stay off from his foe, and fire his spearing left from a distance. The Armstrong of '38 would have been on top of Ray all night, subjecting him to a furious tattoo of lefts and rights to the body. . . .

What Will He Be Thinking?  
Be that as it may, Henry and Ray meet next month. The fight we hoped never would come off. The fight Robble never wanted. Yes, the fortunes of the fight game do take strange twists. . . .

What will young Ray be thinking of as he and his pal square off?  
Of the days when he was just a dreaming kid, reading about the great Armstrong?  
Of the night he swore to avenge his idol's defeat?  
Of the time he trounced Fritz Zivic, proud in the knowledge that he had won. . . . that he had come through on his self-made pledge to "win this one for Henry?"  
The fortunes of the fight game. Strange. So strange.

WMC Adopts Plan to Aid War Veterans  
WASHINGTON, July 28 (UP).—The War Manpower Commission announced today a policy designed to help meet responsibilities to war veterans disabled in combat or honorably discharged for other reasons. "Full and effective utilization of returned veterans through reemployment, rehabilitation, training and selective placement is the nation's responsibility and privilege," the announcement said.

WMC said the presence of World War II veterans in industry "will strengthen the morale of the production force and will contribute immeasurably to essential production and service."

Veterans will be able to find rapid, accurate and orderly employment and reemployment, the WMC said, through the following channels:

1. The reemployment division of Selective Service.  
2. Local U. S. Employment Service offices.  
3. WMC, the War Department, and Navy Department.  
4. WMC regional, state, area, and local offices and the veterans employment service division.

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## CHANGE THE WORLD



'A Poor, Mean Idol, Blood-  
Besmeared, Whom Even Its  
Worshippers Despise'—  
By MIKE GOLD

No wreaths of sad Campagna's flowers  
Shall childhood in thy pathway fling;  
No garlands from their ravaged bowers  
Shall Terni's maidens bring.

But, hateful as that tyrant old,  
The mocking witness of his crime,  
In thee shall loathing eyes behold,  
The Nero of our time!

Now sit upon thy throne of lies,  
A poor, mean idol, blood-besmeared,  
Whom even its worshippers despise—  
Unhonored, unreviled!

Yet, Scandal of the World! from thee  
One useful truth mankind shall learn—  
That kings and priests to Liberty  
And God are false in turn.

Earth wears of them; and the long  
Meek suffering of the heavens doth fall;  
Woe for weak tyrants, when the strong  
Wake, struggle, and prevail!

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

These stirring lines by the Quaker poet come from a period when the world watched an earlier travesty of the Italian people. It was the time of the Austrian occupation, and the treason of Italy's clerics and aristocrats, and the march of Garibaldi's band of patriots.

Another Nero has today been kicked off the stage with such hoots and catcalls as attend only the vulgar and incompetent comedian. A poor mean idol he was, this Mussolini, blood-besmeared like Whittier's object of contempt—the scandal of the world. "Yet finally earth wears of them," of all these political supermen, these demagogues whose fascist rhetoric is merely a mask for the same old filthy gang of wealthy monopolists and the national profiteers.

Earth wears of them and so do even the Hearsts and Peglers and the others of the former harem hasten to cast mud at their hero, Benito.

Cotton Ed Smith, poll-tax fascist, has boldly declared that Benito never made a train run on time.

Clare Luce, globe-trotting Congresswoman with roses in her lovely imperialist hair has also gotten up off her knees and finally uttered a disillusioned anti-Mussolini wisecrack.

The former Superman is now the butt of every barroom joke in America. Mussolini is now an obvious bankrupt and his creditors hate him. The copperheads who once praised Mussolini the most abuse him more than do others.

I never had any other feeling for Mussolini except a complete contempt. He was the first of the social renegades of our time, a former militant Socialist who prostituted the slogans and programs of the working class and put them at the service of the rich.

In the "Satyricon" of the old Roman author Petronius you will find one example of Mussolinism. It is the figure of Trimalchio, former slave who has made sudden millions by graft and corruption, and who throws terrifically expensive banquets of an overpowering vulgarity and ostentation.

Mussolini was such an example of the vulgar nouveau riche in politics, philosophy, ethics, history, the arts and sciences. They judge everything by its relation to their own sordid success. Mussolini, Hitler and their fascist intellectuals have attempted to recast all of human development by the standard of their own bloody rise to power.

But now they are failures. Hitler is on the greased highway that runs to defeat. Mussolini has hit the bottom of the pit of political nothing. No more success. No more bombast, infallibilities, mass murders and delusions of grandeur.

There is being learned a great lesson by all the people in this deflation of the dictators.

"We for weak tyrants when the strong awaken, struggle and prevail!" writes Whittier.

Whatever may be the new intrigues of the fascists, whatever schemes they may have for putting "good fascists" like Badoglio in the place of "bad fascists" like Mussolini and Laval, the Italian people will have the final word.

A great fund of hatred, hope and tremendous national idealism has been stored up in the Mount Vesuvius of the people's soul. Wait for the moment when it erupts. The mean little fascist slums of the Bullitts and Genesee Pops and similar schemes will be swept aside like worthless chaff.

'Open Letter' Pleads for Democracy in Fact

LAST Saturday evening we heard a radio column of age. We heard a program charged with significance, free from malicious distortion, or sentimental evasion. We refer of course to CBS' "An Open Letter" to the American People, already commented upon in the Daily Worker. But we feel a radio column concerning itself with the present state of radio, and its contribution to the war effort must surely reconsider the tremendous importance of what we heard.

It was a great show. Yes, there have been better written, better acted programs—and not too many, at that—but "An Open Letter's" greatness came not from the "how" of what was said but the "what".

And what a "what"! To anyone aware of the radio moguls' refusal to face facts, their horror of "controversial issues," this program was a thrilling experience.

Its theme as you probably are aware was race hatred, specifically the riots at Besenmont, Houston, and Detroit. The brutality, irrationalism, and fascist inspiration motivating America's latest shame were all there, painted in strongly with a spade. (In fact, the only evasion of realism we noted was the use of the word Negro instead of the unmentionable term obviously screamed by the bigotry-mad rioters.)

Space forbids a detailed breakdown of the story but a few scenes stand out upon recollection. The well-publicized incident of the three white sailors rescuing a hurt Negro from the berserk mob, and the angry democracy alive in one sailor's voice, "You guys're starting the things we're fighting this war to end," the white woman who shielded an old Negro beneath her frailty seat, the short-sighted incident of the high school graduation guarded by slightly armed police as inside

young Negro and white students sang, "My Country 'tis of Thee." And the dramatically sudden arrival of U. S. troops in time's nick. . . all these made this reviewer's heart pound with a new realization of radio's potential for good.

The program's meaning for the future of broadcasting can only be speculated upon from this armchair, but indisputably it can have only a great progressive effect. It is the first time in our nation's history that commercial radio spoke out against home-bred fascism, in sharp unequivocal speech, without apologies, or hedging to various high-placed defectors and their night-shirted ilk. This was a radio pleading for Americanism as we understand it, appealing for each citizen to practice it in his own community, for in the words of the show, "How can we command the respect of mankind when we have the blood of fellow-Americans on our hands."

The fine postscript speech by Wendell Wilkie has been reported in yesterday's Daily Worker.

Program credits: Written and directed by William N. Robson, director of CBS' great "Man Behind the Gun" series; actors featured were: Canada Lee, Juano Hernandez, now appearing in NBC's morning serial, "A Woman of America," and formerly of "The Patriots," Jackson Beck, Larry Haines, Robert Dryden, Walter Vaughn, Elsie May Gordon and Hilda Vaughn.

IVY.

## NOTICE!

The Feature page is the subject for tonight's discussion at the Daily Worker Advisory Council meeting in Webster Hall.

Mike Gold and Beth McHenry will represent this department at the discussion to which all readers of this page are not only invited—but urged to attend.

## Jam at Pastor's

On Sunday, July 28 from four till eight this jam fan enjoyed a most delicious and satisfying dinner. A dinner of JAM. Yes, an entire dinner of JAM. But hold on, don't call the Doctor yet. This JAM was cooked by five of the most able musical chefs in the profession. Headed by 1st Cook Frankie Newton, this crew served up an order of "Sweet Georgia, Brown" that was so tender that we who were able to partake of it, are still begging for just one more serving.

Miss Mary Lou Williams former pianist for Andy Kirk, put the water on for this dish about 5:45, let it simmer for two minutes, passed the ladle to the boys: "New!" Al Hall, Vic, Eddie, and J. S. Hurd, who salted and peppered, stirred, beat and rolled it for ten minutes in union. The individual touch was then applied. Newton gave a dash of grade A trumpet pepper; the Sax man stirred in an overflowing goblet of tenor sax sauce causing the pot to rock and shake like a six foot motor boat powered by a Diesel engine. Al Hall beat in six measures of dog house (bass fiddle to you) that made some of the diners yell "Fire." Added to all of this was Eddie Barfield's sizzling clarinet juice, (designed we do believe to wreck the cooling system, which by the way is excellent) which made the stew rich enough. (So we thought) But no. J. S. Hurd stepped in to add the finishing touches to this dish by rolling out some of the hottest drum riffs these eyes and ears have ever seen or heard.

Now that was just one of the courses that these super artists dished out. There were many more of the old favorites in the crew's repertoire which were just as fine as wine and twice as mellow. But for us "Sweet Georgia Brown" did the trick.

So dear jam fans if you want to be sent right out of this world just trilly on down to Tony Pastor's at 130 W. 3rd Street and satiate your musical appetite. And to Mike Gold (whose column we read faithfully) we say, why don't you take a trip down to Pastor's one Sunday and dig what these musical chefs cook up and then maybe you wouldn't be against good old jam.

50-50.

## 'Black Sea Fighters', Epic of Sevastopol

By David Platt

"BLACK SEA FIGHTERS," a documentary film of naval warfare, English text by Clifford Odets, directed by Frederic March, photographed by camera men with the Black Sea Fleet and in Sevastopol, directed by Vladimir Solov'ev, Moscow, U.S.S.R., presented by Artime Pictures at the Stanley Theatre.

History has never known a more heroic story than that of the Black Sea city of Sevastopol and its inhabitants who withstood eight months of the worst known siege and withdrew only after taking such a toll of the enemy that the victory was meaningless for Hitler.

That story is recorded in a documentary film obtained by photographers who lived up to the valiant traditions of the Soviet defenders. Six cameramen filmed "Black Sea Fighters," which opened at the Stanley Theatre Tuesday—they operated from fighting planes and ships and in the war-torn, bomb devastated streets of Sevastopol itself. They were in the front lines with the Red Army and guerrilla detachments and with the brave commando units when they landed on enemy-held coastal points.

This film shows the air battle above the city and the ferocious naval combats off its coast. It shows life going on in Sevastopol under the cruelest conditions known to man—yet the faces wear smiles and the heads are up and in these pictures you begin to understand the spirit of victory that the strongest enemy can't scratch. You see women wheeling babies down the crumbled streets and printers putting out newspapers from printing plants on pushcarts. And you see women and men and youngsters making guns and ammunition for the front, deep in the caves where life went on even during the heaviest of bombings (during one day there were 1,400 aerial attacks on Sevastopol) where the output for the army never ceased production, where wounded were tended and factories operated and the children were cared for.

The sea battles recorded in this film are breath-taking in their fury. The film shows the full scope



Three scenes from "Black Sea Fighters," which opened Tuesday at the Stanley Theatre.

of the operations that make up a naval attack—the battleships and submarines and the daring "naval cavalry." And, as in all Soviet films, you're a hundred per cent aware of the greatest element in defense—the courage and determination of the people who wage it. You see the crew and the officers remaining unflinching at their posts at the height of battle, with fire breaking out all around them. You see their instant reaction to emergencies and the measures they take so quickly and calmly to save the ship and the lives of their comrades. One moving shot is that of the Soviet surgeons operating on men deep in the

ships' hold at the height of battle, conducting themselves with the same efficiency and calmness that prevails in the best hospital in the quietest city.

This documentary film of the defense of Sevastopol is the peak of war-time camera achievement. The story it tells is one to stir the hearts of men everywhere and make them move forward quickly to end the enemy that destroyed this beautiful Crimean city. Director Belyaev and the courageous Soviet cameramen have contributed a document of inestimable value to the victory-minded everywhere.

The terse, restrained commentary, written by Clifford Odets, is a sensitive accompaniment to pictures which speak for themselves. Likewise, the voice of Frederic March as narrator is in keeping with the mood of the film which needs no elaboration.

In addition to the "Black Sea Fighters," the Stanley Theatre presents film news from the other battle areas—pictures that bring the war closer home than any other newsreels. A March of Time movie shows American's own entertainment industry in the war effort.

B.M.

## Radio News

Twists of the Dial: NBC announces General Motors sponsorship of its famed Symphony, after six years of sustaining broadcasting, Frank Black will split honors with Arturo Toscanini and Leopold Stokowski, beginning August 1, five to six P. M. Alexander Brailowsky, pianist, the first featured soloist . . . predictions for post-war broadcasting grow wilder, based on all the new-found wonders of electronics . . . television sets will retail for less than one hundred dollars, our ethereal spies inform, with reception of undreamed excellence. . . emphasis on comedy-mystery a la Mr. and Mrs. North, Thin Man, etc. Instead of the gory Inner Sanctum type is forecast since programs no longer can hope to compete with ace on-the-spot war broadcasts. . . top comedians gasping for new gag writers . . . and a note to all those wee hour arisers who appreciate Columbia's fine graveyard shift good music: why not drop a line to them expressing your appreciation at 480 Madison Ave., be surprised how they need to know you are listening. Until next week same time same place.

Ivy

## 'Coney Island' at Academy of Music

Betty Grable, George Montgomery and Cesar Romero carry off top starring honors in "Coney Island" in technicolor which makes a stand at the Academy of Music on 14th Street for one week beginning Thursday. The co-feature is "They Came to Blow Up America."

## Music Today

MUSIC COUNCIL ENTERS THE FRAY

TAKE almost any controversial issue, mix it with our special Mike Gold preparation, cook slowly overnight, serve at breakfast next morning to a host of hungry "Daily" readers, and the results are practically certain: a carload of correspondence and plenty of indignant coughs. There's no getting away from it. Mike has a capacity like no one else for raising discussion and stimulating comment!

Mike recently walked into the issue of "SWING" in his usual straightforward way and brought down the house. In the ensuing scuffle, as the newspapers say, many issues were raised that force this column to enter the battle—mostly on Mike's side. A great deal of nonsense has been said about "swing," the "classics," "people's music," "folk music," Duke Ellington and Beethoven. Now is the time for all good men to put their heads together and try to straighten out some of the ideas that were rather badly bent during the discussion.

Let's begin with a few basic premises:

Jazz is our (U.S.A.) special contribution to the musical world. It is a reflection of something in our national life that is characteristic only of our country. It has its original roots in the need for repressed sections of our population to give musical expression to their emotional conflicts and human hopes. It is primarily music for the dance hall, the night club, the vaudeville stage, and, in its more intricate form—highly developed swing, with its emphasis on improvisation and solo virtuosity—the concert stage.

Only as we view this music in connection with the broad stream of Music History can we hope to know what in it is likely to be of permanent value, what merely a passing fad. At first glance several points seem obviously important:

"Creative Jazz" has brought back into the musical life of this epoch the practice of improvisation, which, due to the increasing differentiation between composer and performer, ceased the end of the 18th century. It has almost completely disappeared in music making.

The job of organist in 18th century Germany for instance demanded that the player be able to improvise a Fugue on a given theme, a complicated problem that very few living musicians would today care to attempt. J. S. Bach was a master at this sort of thing. The old instruction books of the 18th century often coincide with detailed technique for improvising. A Mozart was accustomed to improvise the cadenzas in his own Piano Concertos. The Papal singers in 16th century Rome called down the centuries of the church for their complicated vocal improvisations over the written notes. Thus the practice of improvisation is not an in-

vention of swing. It has merely introduced it as a major part of so-called "creative jazz." This, I believe, is important. It is also exciting. For the performer has to think fast, sometimes think not at all, and the impulse of the moment has a freshness and directness of expression that a studied care cannot quite replace.

If this constitutes the main impulse of creative jazz it is not only its strength, but its weakness as well. There are serious limits to the type of expression possible to jazz and serious limits to the technique of improvisation. Simply to say that jazz reflects something peculiarly characteristic to our modern civilized America does not imply what it has to say is in every case socially useful, socially healthy, artistically important. For the very reason that it gives it birth, stemming from the economic insecurity of the workers, the broken love affairs, the unhappy homes of crushed and miserable people, the nervous surface glitter of much of our American life—are not these the very things we want to change in America? It is actually possible that a planned, stable America would dry up the source of jazz as we have known it up to this day.

Also, improvisation in music as a creative process is not of itself sufficient to insure an important artistic result. The gift to improvisation music indicates a musical talent just the way I suppose an ability to sketch quickly displays a talent for drawing. But to take the initial idea (and the initial ideas of swing even are, in most cases, tunes that are already known variations on a theme) and whip it into a significant art work, to struggle with it, twist it, shape it, manipulate it, give it proportion, meaning and scope—this is an altogether different proposition, and takes a creative power that only the greatest of creative musicians can hope to have and develop.

And here Mike is right. For what places Bach and Beethoven and Mozart alongside the Shakespeares and the Tolstoys is that they did not rest content with simply turning off ideas as they came to them. They had the capacity to study and grow and work: to know how to develop and use their ideas to make music of granite, music with something big to say, something valid for generations of humanity to go to for joy and strength. And to say, as one of Mike's correspondents did, "One can get the same intellectual and emotional kick out of the best of Duke Ellington and Beethoven" is sadly to miss what each musician is saying and to so completely misunderstand the difference in the creative strength and the emotional range of both Ellington and Beethoven. Mike says: "Let us not lose our sense of perspective." And he is dead right.

THE MUSIC COUNCIL

## New American Theatre To Present Plays Of Negro Life

Harrison Theatre, Inc. announces that incorporation has been completed for a new institutional theatre, devoted particularly to plays reflecting the life of the American Negro and utilizing the talents of Negro actors, dancers and singers. Honoring the much-loved Negro actor, Richard B. Harrison—the new theatre is called the Harrison Theatre.

The new project is built along strictly professional and democratic lines, offering a permanent organization in New York, through which to present the best professional talents among all races. Plans call for two productions a year and already leading actors are associated with the theatre.

Daniel Reed, known on Broadway as actor, director and dramatist (he was the dramatist of "Black April" and "Scarlet Sister Mary"), has been chosen as president of the new organization and its production director.

Anna Mercer, the young Negro playwright, who had long experience as a teacher in the South and, after that, on the business staff of the Federal Theatre in Harlem, is the founder of the project, which has been in preparation for over a year. She will serve as its secretary-treasurer and managing director.

Rene M. Hay, veteran organizational executive, is the vice-president and business manager.

The first production is contemplated for the fall with the second to follow in January. Several plays are under consideration and final choice has not yet been made.

## Maltz 'Deep Valley' Ready for Production

Warner Bros. "Deep Valley," in which John Garfield has the stellar role, has been scheduled for early production, now that Albert Maltz is nearing completion of the final treatment of the screen play.

## THE STAGE

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, TIME

LIFE WITH FATHER

269 SEATS at \$1.10

EMPIRE, 8th Ave. at 40 St. Air-Conditioned

Thurs. 8:15, Sat. 8:15, Sun. 2:15

## Charles Boyer in 'The Constant Nymph' now playing at the Strand Theatre.

## 'The Merry Widow'

Seals for "The Merry Widow" co-starring Jan Kiepura and Maria Eggerth which Mme. Yolanda Meronip will open on Aug. 4, are now on sale at the Majestic Theatre box-office.

## MOTION PICTURES

"Black Sea Fighters" Fredric March, Stanley

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## Badoglio

WE SHOULD have no compunction about dealing with Badoglio, providing of course he is ready to hand in Italy's unconditional surrender.

To accept that surrender and lay down its military conditions can under the circumstances be the only purpose of negotiations with the Badoglio regime.

Up to this moment, the government at Rome is still at war as an ally of Hitler Germany. Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill say that no peace offer has yet come from Rome.

Churchill placed the only possible alternative before Italy in his speech to the House of Commons: Unconditional surrender or face the full force of the Allied offensive.

Badoglio is caught between two fires. On one side there is the Allied offensive, on the other the furious effort of Hitler and his Italian fascist lackeys to force Italy to continue in Hitler's war.

The Italian people, having already gotten rid of Mussolini, give a clear answer: Break with Hitler, a separate peace, expel the German troops from the country, destroy the fascist apparatus, arrest its leaders, restore liberties to the people.

Fascism is in a state of collapse, but it still remains. The immediate stepping up of the military offensive, as Churchill promised, combined with the furious tempo of the movement of the Italian people for peace and liberty, can bring about the final destruction of fascism in Italy.

Any Italian regime, whether its premier be Badoglio or someone else, which remains in the war against the United Nations is our enemy. It must fall, or it must surrender to the will of the Italian people and to the Allied armies.

At the present juncture, the only legitimate function of an Italian regime with which the Allies deal is to surrender, and to arrange the details.

After that, any regime recognized by the Allied governments must be one freely elected by the people in accordance with their own desires and methods.

It is the duty of American labor and the people to rally complete support to the Unconditional Surrender policy of our Commander-in-Chief and to back up the democratic will of the Italian people as expressed by their united anti-fascist front.

## Repudiation of Antonini

THE Italian American people are in motion. The removal of Mussolini has unleashed their pent-up anti-fascist sentiments, has stirred into activity the glorious aspirations for freedom and democracy that gave rise to the Garibaldi and Mazzini tradition.

They will not be stopped in their striving for all-inclusive anti-fascist unity. The breath-taking speed with which anti-fascist Italians reacted to the formation of the Hearst-inspired Antonini-Pope "Committee for Italian Democracy" is ample evidence of this.

This committee was set up to check and to stifle the anti-fascist forces, to prevent their unity, as Antonini has been attempting to do all along the line.

It is a tool of the Antonini-Hearst defeatist alliance against the fundamental United Nations policy of the American people and against the whole course pursued by the President of the United States. The

political program of the inspirers of this committee is clearly set forth in the interview of Antonini with Hearst's Journal-American, described on page 1 of this paper.

Antonini faustically presumed to speak for the 300,000 trade unionists represented in the Italian-American Labor Council, when he organized the committee. That fantasy was immediately exploded by three leaders of the Labor Council who repudiated his action. These leaders are Joseph Catalano, secretary of the Labor Council and vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union, and August Bellanca, officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Baldanzi and Bellanca are directors of the Labor Council.

Antonini is also taken to task by such outstanding Italian anti-fascists as Assemblyman Lamula, who demands a united movement of all democratic Italian Americans, regardless of political affiliation. Antonini is sharply repudiated by Congressman Marcantonio and scores of Italian trade union leaders, who demand a similar unity.

Antonini's activity was rejected too by such former associates as Girolamo Valenti, Italian anti-fascist editor, Magistrate J. Roland Sala and the Mazzini Society. There can be no doubt that Antonini does not speak for the Italian people, and cannot block the development of anti-fascist unity.

In the statements of the various groups that repudiated Antonini there appear a number of political differences. Basically, these differences relate to the future of Italy, after the war. They need not stand in the way of unity, however, if all anti-fascists accept the United Nations program of the President, as well as the program of the five united anti-fascist parties within Italy itself, which is directed at the next phases in the struggle—to expel the Nazis and to get Italy out of the war.

The members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union face a particular responsibility in repudiating Antonini who is the International vice-president and the head of the huge Italian Local 89.

## Paralyzing Rent Control

AMONG the most important committees organized by Congress to hamstring the President, was one set up to "investigate" government bureaus. Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia, notorious labor-baiter who sponsored the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill in the House, was made chairman.

The first fruit of the work of this committee has just been made public. It consists of a report and recommendations designed to destroy effective rent control.

Bowing politely to public opinion, the Committee "praises" the work of OPA in making rent control effective throughout the nation (with the exception of New York City), and then goes on to take that agency apart.

It demands that OPA raise rent levels in "some communities"; that it stop interfering with leases and contracts "entered into before federal rent control was established"; that it stop interfering with local eviction laws; etc.

The effects of such recommendations are self-evident. The danger lies in the fact that several measures are now before Congress embodying them. If the OPA is to continue its rent control program effectively, these bills must be watched and defeated.

ACTION, struggle, upheaval, change—that is the law in Italy now. The people moved, cracking the husk of fascism from inside as it was being bombarded from without. They shook off Mussolini, their first big victory.

The King and Badoglio and the forces in back of them—the old reactionary hierarchy which realized that Mussolini could no longer serve—performed the formal act of dismissing the leader of Italian fascism, whom they themselves had hired 21 years ago.

But Il Duce was destroyed by the people and the army. The first stage of Italian liberation was ushered in by the strikers of Turin, Rome and a dozen other cities, by the angry and sullen crowds demanding peace, by the stirring calls of the united front of political parties established at Milan last fall, by the soldiers who refused to fight Hitler's war.

The first stage will not be completed until Italy withdraws from the Axis war. That is the prime condition for a free Italy. The best guarantee that it will be achieved is to be found in the unrelenting blows of the "two-front war"—the offensive of the Allied armies and the peace offensive of the Italian people.

The Badoglio regime may not have come in to seek peace. But it can remain in power even through a transitory few weeks only if it does obtain peace, and then it will also cease to exist.

That is the temper of the country and no regime can withstand it for long.

Today peace is the touchstone of power in Italy. Either Badoglio gives in to the popular will and breaks with the Axis withdrawing Italy from the war, in which case he will have performed the only historic function left him, or he

will have to follow Mussolini to wherever he may be.

THE underground "Free Milan" radio underscores the German attempt to force Italy to fight and the efforts of the fascist hierarchy to prevent peace as the two main dangers still facing Italy. It warns against a fascist attempt to restore Mussolini to power in order to continue Hitler's war.

It is well worth paying attention to these words. They mean that a furious struggle must still be carried on against Italian fascism, which has collapsed but which has not yet been destroyed.

The people are waging this struggle. Their first demand is that the regime break with Hitler, obtain an armistice and negotiate for peace. They call for the expulsion of the Germans from Italian territory, and the recall of all Italian troops and workers in foreign labor to the homeland.

They insist upon the disbanding of the Fascist Party, the dissolution and disarming of the Fascist militia, the arrest of Mussolini and his criminal aides.

Meanwhile, the people move, already taking those steps down below which they call upon the regime to take above.

If the Badoglio regime does not comply with the people's will, but continues the war and fights the people, it will be short-lived, and may even drag the House of Savoy down with it.

It is to the immediate and for peace that the mass upheaval now taking place in Italy is pointed. In the process of completing this phase of the liberation struggle, the main obstacles to a free Italy are also being removed—the Hitler overlordship and the fascist apparatus. And in the process also, the labor and democratic forces are welding unity of action and are gathering strength in the new resurgence—a unity and strength which will help determine Italy's course in home and foreign policy.

Should Hitler attempt to keep Italy in the war by force there can be little doubt that the resurgent nation and a revived army will

some of the individuals who may be connected with it.

Press reports indicate that the committee is seeking the blessings of the State Department. Can the State Department give its approval to a committee whose chief promoter and vice-chairman opposes so violently the basic war policies of the nation, and whose character is, to say the least, open to suspicion?

Antonini is a state vice-chairman of the American Labor Party and was its chairman for a number of years. He is a close associate of David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the real power behind the present state leadership of the ALP. Antonini is the vice-president of Dubinsky's union.

In the current primary struggle within the ALP, state leaders of that party, seeking to maintain and tighten their control in a number of counties, have told the enrolled ALP voters that they are for the President's United Nations policy now and after the war. They have sought to deny the claim of Progressive opponents of their leadership that the question of attitude toward international collaboration is an issue in the primary fight.

Will Alex Rose, Dean Alfange, George Counts and others connected with the State ALP leadership, who claim to be for collaboration with the USSR, disassociate themselves from, and denounce, Antonini's alliance with Hearst against such collaboration?

Can they deny that the Dubinsky-Antonini clique is a powerful factor in shaping the policies of the group they represent?

HEARST PROGRAM

The inspiration and the composition of this committee must lead to the conclusion that it is intended as an instrument for advancing the Hearst-Antonini defeatist program, irrespective of the intentions of

nated against in the Metropolitan Housing project, so does he suffer extra high rents and limitations of moving because of discrimination," he said.

Opposing government rent control before the Council committee were representatives of the county real estate boards and so-called taxpayer organizations.

Representatives of the Citizens' Housing Council joined with tenants groups and trade unionists in urging rent freezing legislation.

LAMULA ASKS SESSION

Assemblyman John J. Lamula, Republican, of the First Manhattan Assembly District, urged the Council to ask Governor Dewey to call a special session of the legis-

# The Italian Upheaval

by James S. Allen

Join in the war against Hitler to assure the complete liberation and independence of a new Italy.

The passivity of the soldiers when fighting in Hitler's war will be transformed into the enthusiasm of troops engaged in a patriotic war to drive the German invaders out of Italy and even out of the Balkans. Such overnight changes are possible.

THE immediate task of Anglo-American policy is to obtain the unconditional surrender of Italy. The issue at this moment is not, as many confused commentators insist, whether the Allies should or should not deal with the Badoglio regime.

We were ready to accept unconditional surrender, from Mussolini. We are ready today to accept unconditional surrender from Badoglio or from anyone else who may succeed him. Negotiations at the present juncture should not go beyond that point.

Unconditional surrender means first of all the surrender of the armed forces. From there on the form and the course of solid action in Italy will be determined primarily by the tempo of the war and of developments within Italy.

New problems will come to the fore, in the solution of which the Italian people will play the basic role. The next phase cannot be charted, each step marked out in advance, in the Allied capitals alone. The new forces which will have succeeded in taking Italy out of the Axis and eliminating the fascist hierarchy will have a great deal to say about what is to be done.

The main war task will still remain: to crush Hitler Germany. A non-fascist Italy, in a state of unconditional surrender, cannot remain neutral towards that task. It cannot long continue merely "stateless," suspended in the air on the cord of unconditional surrender, in a condition of sudden paralysis.

The momentum of the present struggle of the Italian people for peace will carry Italy into the next phase of the battle for a free Italy.

# Hearst-Antonini Merger--A New Alliance Against United Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

these words:

"Through our own stupidity and sentimentality, we have become nothing but dupes of the Communist leaders both here and abroad."

Alliance with the USSR is "stupid and sentimental!"

The President, in his domestic program, is the "dupe" of the Communists! This is the slogan of the Hearst, the Hoovers, the Martin Dies, of every fascist and reactionary voice in America. It has now become the slogan of Antonini.

"Until we come to the full realization of what we face from Communist Russia," he says, "America will have her hands full establishing any kind of peace under the Atlantic Charter."

No peace is possible until "Communist Russia" is eliminated!

It was Antonini who, together with Giuseppe Pope and with the assistance of Hearst, initiated the organization of the so-called "American Committee for Italian Democracy." It was he who presented it with the program it adopted at its first session.

Among its members are a number of individuals who were prominent supporters of Mussolini when that was still possible. There are a number whose activities in American life have had a suspicious and unsavory flavor.

HEARST PROGRAM

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# City Council Gets Rent Control Plea as OPA Denies Freeze

(Continued from Page 1)

lature on the rent issue, now that OPA had failed.

The regional OPA turned thumbs down on the rent freeze on the basis of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey which found that rents had remained "generally stable" since voluntary rent control was put into effect April 28, 1942.

Making its survey in June before the mass of rent control violations were registered with OPA and the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement, the BLS reported that New York rents had decreased two-tenths of one per cent over rent increases in seven complaint areas.

In answer to the marked decrease in the vacancy ratio for the five boroughs, the survey said that "it is quite possible for vacancies to be low in certain parts of the city

and for rent to remain relatively stable." It did not prove this contention, however.

The vacancy ratio here is now 4.5 even though low priced and middle income units most affected by rent increases have been found to be below the three per cent danger point.

The 6,000 complaints of rent increases received by OPA and the Mayor's Committee, according to OPA, did not "justify immediate rent control action." The Mayor's Committee had found in its own survey made recently that 100,000 families face rent increases this fall.

In conclusion, OPA warned landlords not to violate voluntary rent control and, if and when the time came for a rent freeze, it would not fail to impose such ceilings.

THE first way is that of the President and all who support him, the way of close collaboration among all the United Nations. The second way is that of Hearst—and of Antonini.

The questions demand an answer!

# 'Daily' Council News

Several weeks have passed since important decisions were made on how to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker. It is time to review and check on these decisions.

We propose, therefore, in this column today to give some of our objectives as they apply to the members and clubs of the Communist Party, who have undertaken responsibility for building the circulation of the Daily Worker.

PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBERSHIP

The degree of participation of the members of the Communist Party will determine the rate of increase in the Daily Worker circulation.

Our goal must be no less than to make the Daily Worker the concern of the entire membership. This has been said many times before—it must be stated again.

There are hardly any Communist Party members who are not in a position to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker by one copy a day, at least. This objective cannot be achieved, however, by a formal blue print affecting all alike. It can be realized only by an individual approach to each member, to determine how and by what means, in accordance with the activities and interests of each one, that participation can be obtained.

From this viewpoint it is possible to convince each member to give at least one hour a month to help increase the circulation of the Daily Worker, through street sales, house to house canvassing, sale in trade unions and other mass organizations, shop sales, and other means.

Ask yourself, then, when you have read this column—"How can I give one hour a month minimum to build the Daily Worker?" See your club organizer or press director about it.

STREET SALES

Every club has been asked to select a street corner for nightly sales of the next day's paper, which comes off the press at nine o'clock, and to organize committees of comrades who would accept responsibility for this task.

Are there busy corners in the city where even from 9:30 to 11 P.M. nightly sales are possible? Yes, there are.

In every county, in every assembly district in New York City, such corners can be found. We can name any number of them.

Where individual clubs are not able by themselves to arrange such regular sales, two clubs can carry through this undertaking collectively.

The main thing is to get started!

Select the corners.

Decide how many comrades are required each month to cover that corner nightly. Obtain the pledges of comrades for this work and organize their participation.

Arrange for the person or persons to call for the Daily Worker at 9 P.M. every night.

In these critical days when the very life and existence of our nation is at stake, it is an essential, an honorable and dignified task, to sell the Daily Worker on the streets, for the political education of the masses.

NEWSSTAND ADOPTION PLAN

Another phase of the plan was to concentrate circulation activities through a given newsstand or newsstands.

The slogan was put forward, "Every Club Adopt a Newsstand."

Clubs were asked, among other measures, to get each member to place a standing order at an adopted newsstand, to popularize that newsstand or newsstands, to order through these newsstands bundles of the Daily Worker to be used for canvassing and other local sales.

Every Club can set itself a goal for increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker by increasing circulation for the newsstands "adopted" by the Club.

If we want to put into action the proposals reviewed above, someone must be placed in charge in every Communist Party club to supervise circulation activity.

Every club must have a press director.

Large clubs should organize press committees, each member of which is responsible for a given task—whether it be street sales, newsstand circulation, Worker subscriptions, or other spheres of circulation work.

The sooner such a core of press leadership is established in each club, the sooner our goal will be achieved.

We invite comments from Party clubs and members on problems of Daily Worker circulation. Do not hesitate to write.

# 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 29, 1938

NEW YORK.—Goons from "Czar" Joe Ryan's International Longshoremen's Association staged raids marked with extreme violence yesterday afternoon on the headquarters of the National Maritime Union and last night on two section headquarters of the Communist Party on the West Side.

NEW YORK.—Borough President Stanley Isaacs conferred yesterday with a group of six members of the East Side Committee for a Youth Center and two architects on plans for a large centrally located recreation building for young people on the Lower East Side.

NEW YORK.—Answering a three-column-long story in the Sun, charging racketeering and vandalism to AFL unions in the neon lighting industry, an official of New York Sign Painters Local 230 of the AFL yesterday laid those practices to an employer-controlled "independent" union which the Sun is protecting.

NEW YORK.—Representative J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican, will investigate "un-Americanism" in the Federal Theatre Project. He charged yesterday that "Prologue to Glory" is a Communist play. "Prologue to Glory" of course happens to be a production dealing with the youth of Abraham Lincoln.

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